AFOSR-TR 97-0410

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services. Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.			
AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave Black)	AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave Blank) 2. REPORT DATE 3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final 1 July 1994-30 June 1997		
TITLE AND SUBTITLE     JSEP Augmentation Proposal: Ve     Final Technical Report	olocity Overshoot In Silicon Inversion La		5. FUNDING NI IMBERS
6. AUTHORS		61103D	
J. Bokor and Chenming Hu			3484/TS
<ol> <li>PERFORMING ORGANIZATION Electronics Research Laboratory 258 Cory Hall University of California at Berkele Berkeley, CA 94720</li> </ol>			B. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER UCB/ERL-97/1
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)			10. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER
AFOSR/NE 110 Duncan Avenue Suite B115 Bolling AFB DC 20332-8050			F49620-94-1-0388
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES			
12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILIT APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELE, DISTRIBUTION UNLIMITED.		1	12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE
The transport properties of carriers in the inversion layer was studied by using the thick-gate uniform channel field MOS transistor. Using devices with sub- 100nm channel lengths, we performed an extensive investigation of ballistic transport in inversion layer under uniform field condition. We experimentally address the effect of a wide range of parameters on the high-field transport of inversion layer electrons and holes. Our findings point to electron velocity overshoot at room temperature, dependence of electron and hole saturation velocities on nitridation of the gate oxide, dependence of the high-field drift velocity on the effective vertical field, and relative insensitivity of electron and hole mobility and saturation velocity to moderate surface roughness.  14. SUBJECT TERMS None  15. NUMBER OF PAGES None			
None None			
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT UNCLASSIFIED	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE UNCLASSIFIED	19. SECURITY CLASSIFIC OF ABSTRACT UNCLASSIFIED	CATION 20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT UL

NSN 7540-01-280-5500

Standard Form 298 (Rev. 2-89) Prescribed by ANSI Std. Z39-1 298-102

## JOINT SERVICES ELECTRONICS PROGRAM

### FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT

Contract F49620-94-0388 (1 July 1994-30 June 1997)

# Joint Service Electronics Program

Principal Investigator: Jeffrey Bokor

Electronics Research Laboratory
University Of California, Berkeley

September 1997

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#### 1. **OVERVIEW**

The transport properties of carriers in the inversion layer was studied by using the thick-gate uniform channel field MOS transistor. Using devices with sub-100nm channel lengths, we performed an extensive investigation of ballistic transport in inversion layer under uniform field condition. We experimentally address the effect of a wide range of parameters on the high-field transport of inversion layer electrons and holes. Our findings point to electron velocity overshoot at room temperature, dependence of electron and hole saturation velocities on nitridation of the gate oxide, dependence of the high-field drift velocity on the effective vertical field, and relative insensitivity of electron and hole mobility and saturation velocity to moderate surface roughness.

The new quantitive data were used to calibrate a commercial device simulator, MEDICI. The calibrated simulator was further used to predict the impact of velocity overshoot on future MOSFETs. 20% current improvements is predicted for 0.1µm MOSFETs.

The objective is to directly measure electron and hole velocity versus electric field in structures as short as 1000A and in nearly uniform field at both 300 and 80 K. The results will be the first direct observations of velocity overshoot in silicon. We will use these data to calibrate existing Monte Carlo or energy-transport device simulators in collaboration with others.

This augmentation project has ended on July 31, 1997. We reported the results of a comprehensive experimental study of electron and hole velocity overshoot in MOSFET inversion layers [1,2]. These results were used to calibrate a widely used device simulator MEDICI [3], therefore, the entire semiconductor industry can reap the benefit of this research project.

#### 2. PRINCIPLE INVESTIGATORS

Professors. Jeffrey Bokor and Chenming Hu Graduate Student: Nick Lindert

#### 3. DEGREES AWARDED

None

#### 4. PUBLICATIONS

- [1] F. Assaderaghi, D. Sinitsky, J. Bokor, P.K. Ko, H. Gaw, and C. Hu, "High-Field Transport of Inversion-Layer Electrons and Holes Including Velocity Overshoot," IEEE Trans on Electron Devices, vol. 44, No. 4, pp. 664-671, april, 1997.
- [2] D. Sinitsky, F. Assaderaghi, C. Hu, and J. Bokor, "High Field Hole Velocity and Velocity Overshoot in Silicon Inversion Layers," IEEE Electron Device Letters, vol. 18, no. 2, pp. 54-56, February 1997.
- [3] D. Sinitsky, et al, "Impact of Velocity Overshoot on Deep Submicron MOSFETs," submitted to IEEE Electron Device Letters.

# 5. LISTINGS OF REPORTABLE INVENTIONS

None